NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC he Question of Two Chambers in the French

atlives the Revolution he will perhaps recognize this bruth when he looks back and calmly judges its events

Barrot skillfully took up the assertion of Lamartine that the Government must after all be essentially a dictatorship. In that admission he said the eloquent orator had rendered a service to France; he had torn of the veil from the question and showed the true nature attempt to establish such a government was most im-

rished to organize. When their fathers wished to establish a Revolution ary Government they had the hardihood to say it and it but they did not do it by a Constitution. So if Executive and all should be under its direct control.— instead of this they had before them a proposition for independent Executive, emanating like the Assem-from the people. [Cries of 'No, no,' from the Left.] he interruption was timely; it threw light on the quesit they wished for a Single Chamber with an Extive subordinate to it. [Yes, yes. from the Left.] But this would be the Convention with no counter

Assembly : that party, obedient, perhaps without knowment, for they felt that they had still much to de stroy. But such was not the view of the majority of the Assembly : that majority wished to remain faithful to a urce of good sense both at home and abroad ach as it and the Government with it had steadily

M. Barrot then cast a glance over Europe, and conhe went on the Nation were weary of changes and had had enough of revolutions. For that reason, though it had not expected the overthrow of the last Government, it had immediately agreed to it and accepted it. For himself, he was convinced that the Republic was the natural form of Government; he believed that it saured a greater degree of liberty than any other; and | He was doubt as to this security that gentlemen who consecrated their lives to the defence of Liberty, now dopted this idea of a Legislative Dictatorship and advertised the country that the time of the repose it so weently desired was yet remote.

He then took up the arguments for and against two Chambers and examined them in detail. Without a enate, the President would be merely an ornamental bronage. The Council of State which was proposed would be a nullity. All Governments perished from a exaggeration of their fundamental principle; if they taked to save the Republic they must guarantee the mocracy against itself. It was said that in a few hars they could arrive at the system of two Chambersat who knew what convuisions would intervene. The Ogle Assembly, being a Dictatorship, would resist all sities which created it were still in existence, thus the country would be exposed to terrible ex-

Striences whose effects the cruel repentance that would blow could not heal. The speech of M. Barrot was followed by a long agition and a suspension of the sitting. When the prothe to reply to him in the name of the majority of the

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTORER 18, 1848. VOI., VIII. NO. 164

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

THE REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS.

Yesterday commenced the third and last weel them-meanwhile noticing some of the older inhal

It is capable of being applied as a locomotive power,the one on exhibition having been so used, placed upon

ing rains of the whole of the stormy season. Of the good quality of these manufactures not a doubt need

of the country, and to know no repose till the Reput

M. Ledru-Rollin is at times an admirable orator

ject master pieces. But he is a bad politician. His in stinct is not true enough, nor his judgment clear enough

to make him a great public character. He can hardly again occupy so conspicuous a post as he has done; he is not the man to govern France; and if by any chance

he should again be thrown into the Government, he will not stay there long. But at the same time his heart is inclined the right way, and his patriotism is

undemable. He appreciates the cause of the People and does not repeat the current by words against them

Speaking of Ledru-Rollin, reminds me of the reports circulating on Friday and Saturday with regard to a

men, both the Conservatives and Democrats in the Assembly, waited upon Gen. Cavaignac to urge upon

adopting a more decided course of policy. This be declined to do, as he thought it more proper to leave

all positive measures to be undertaken by the regular

gin to act before the first of January. But though the

President of the Council declined making any such

change, he saw the necessity of choosing between the

two sides of the House. Should be become more de cidedly Democratic, or enlist more thoroughly with the

Conservatives? This was the question. It was not

settled in haste. Early sympathies and historical asso

lations inclined him to Ledru-Rollin and the Moun

tain, and no doubt he would have preferred the pro

cressive party to the reaction. But his present posi-

tion, his cautious and doubting instincts, and his per

sonal ambition, led him to the opposite party. To that

party he has gone. Odilon Barrot and Thiers are re

onciled with Marrast, and no doubt they hope to live

in the same house as long as it will serve the private

purposes of the gentlemen; for with Thiers and Mar-rast private interest goes about as far as public-or.

rather, by ingenious intellectual processes they always

make themselves sure that the two are only one that

is, that it is always for the interest of the public that

they should be in power. But it is by no means certain

that they will be able to pull together on any terms for

to countervene the nicest calculations.

a length of time sufficient to accomplish anything. The

course on the Right : it is said that one of the Members

om the Gironde is about to resign-that M. Guizo

may be elected in his place! There is no reason that I

can see why he should not. His experience would be

of use in founding the Republic, and Gen. Cavaignac

would not wish to change the policy of M. Bastide a hair's breadth, and would defend it with infinitely more

disappears the instant your eye penetrates beneath the surface; and as for the men, are they not the men of

the old regime, and can they be expected to fulfil the

new? The People made the Revolution and trusted the Bourgeoisie with the securing of its fruits. But the

as yet not a single new man has come upon the stage and when they rise we shall have another race from

that of the National Assembly.

A friend from America was lamenting the other day.

the perpetual agitation in France. "When," said he

will this nation settle down into a regular and peace-

might make him Minister of Foreign Affairs again.

olution comes in now and then most unexpectedly

v constituted Government, which it is expected w

lie now astray was restored to its proper course.

be entertained. Try them.

H. H. Day also contributes his usual host of IndiaRubber water-proofs and other conveniences. His fabrics attract much attention wherever seen, and rich ly merit the encomiums they receive and the custom that constantly tends toward his place in Cortland st. He can doubtless suit everybody who waits upon him with almost any fabric made of Gutta Percha or the older fashioned 'Rubber.'

Messes. Rider & Brothers of 58 Liberty-st exhibit a

very great variety of the same kind of manufactures. Among them are Air Knapsacks, assorted Coats and Cloaks, Saddle-Bags, Traveling-Bags, Purses, Aprons. put a hole through them.) and of good workmanship They have also a Life Boat made entirely of India Rub Scient to sustain a dozen or so of people and save them tion, inasmuch as a dozen of them can be stowed away on shipboard, within the compass of one of the oldfashioned wooden shairs.

-Yet one of the most interesting and purely practical things on exhibition in the India-Rubber Line, is a new style of Mail-Bag, also manufactured by the Messrs. Rider. To show what the durability of the thing really is, the same Bag now in the Fair was dragged over the Macadamized Road from Washington to Georgetownfour times, filled with mailable matter-making 8 miles-on the side having the staples and chains. Of course, said chains and appurtenances are pretty well wornstill they couldn't be pursuaded to give way! After undergoing this treatment on the one side, the Bag was turned, and then dragged twenty times in that condition; making altogether forty miles. If a mail-bag of this character won't stand the racket of any (even the most rascally-rough) Post Office in the land, and keep the things all safe inside, when it has a coach-boot to ride in, instead of the inhospitable road, it is hard to say what will.-But, seriously, would it not be well for the Government to try these new inventions more exten-sively and thoroughly—to see whether, in practice, they would not prove better, cheaper, and certainly

more durable, than many of those now in general use ? The Ladies' Omnium.-This elegant article, from the beauty and simplicity of its construction and the multifarious purposes to which it is made applica-ble, will become an indispensable addition to every parlor, drawing room or study, where elegance, utility and economy establish a claim to preference.

Beside possessing the advantages of several distinct and perfect articles of Furniture common in every household where refined and cultivated taste prevails. the 'Omnium' presents to the invalid or weary sufferer shorn and weakened Revolution has fallen, one cannot suppress a doubt as to the future. But such a doubt all of them highly ornamental via the future and disappears the instant your even. Stand, Fire-Screen, and Sofa or Bed Table, readily placed at any required degree of elevation, supporting a book or writing materials at any angle of inclination a book of writing materials at any angle of incination. The action is simple, and the contrivance cannot by any possibility get out of order except by violence.—We have been more particular in its description, as the invention is one the need of which, or something similar, has long been felt, and this, so entirely meeting the demand, cannot but be eagerly patronized.

The Ladies' 'Omnium' is the invention and manufacture of Mr. C. Chinnock, of No. 54 Cliff-st. of whose Portable and convenient Reading-Easel we have already taken occasion to allude, and to whose other inventions -his Self-Acting Music Stool Self-Acting Toiles and Cheed Glasses; new-fashioned Ball Azie-tree; and, yet

LATER FROM EUROPE.

LATER FROM PARIS. LOUIS NAPOLEON IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY POLITICAL ASPECT OF FRANCE

THE INSURRECTION IN FRANKFORT GREAT REVOLT IN BADEN

Barricades in Cologne. MORE FIGHTING IN HUNGARY. STATE OF IRELAND.

sailed from New-York on the 13th and Halifax on

gle Representative Chamber, by a vote of 530 to 289.

single Chamber.

At this moment an unusual movement was perceived in the Chamber, and every eye was turned toward the benches on the left midway up, under the gallery. It was Louis Napoleon who had entered by one of the side doors, and had taken his place between M. Viellard, formerly his tutor, and M. Havin. For a while the sitting was in a measure suspended, for though M. Marcel Barthe went on with his remarks, not a word could

be heard

With some difficulty order was restored.

M. Clement said that he had been charged by the ninth bureau to declare that the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for the department of Youne, had been perfectly regular, and there was no opposition or protest sent in. In consequence, the bureau had recommended to admit the cit zen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte provisionally, entil he should justify his age and nation ality. (Marks of disapprobation, noise, cries of "Send the case back to the bureau, and let a proper declaration be made."

M. Vivien proposed that the election be proclaimed valid, and the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte be admitted forthwith. [Loud cries of "Yes, yes!"]

The President—is there any opposition? [Uries of No. no.] Consequently i proclaim that the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is admitted as a member of the Assembly.

dress "Chinen Representatives: It is not permitted to me to guard silence after the calumnies of which I have been

"Chine Representatives: It is not permitted to me to guard silence after the calumnies of which I have been the object.

"I require to express here frankly, and on the first day when I am permitted to sit among you, the true sentiments which snimate ine—which have always an mated me.

"After thirty-three years of proscription and exile, I at last recover my country and all my rights as a citizen.

"The Republic has given me this happiness, let the Republic receive my oath of gratitude—my oath of gratitude, and may my generous countrymen who have brought me into this Assembly be certain that I shall endeavor to justify their votes in laboring with you for the maintenance of tranquility—that first necessity of the country; and for the development of the Pennocratic institutions which the people have the right to demand.

cessity of the country; and for the development of the Permocratic institutions which the people have the right to demand.

"Long have I been prevented from devoting to France only the meditations of exile and captivity; at present the career in which you are all advancing is open to me. Receive me, my dear colleagues, into your ranks with the same sentiment of affectionate confidence that I bring with me here. My conduct siwrys inspired by duty, siways animated by respect for the law—my conduct will prove, with respect to the persons who have endeavored to blacken my character in order to again proscribe me, that no one here more than myself is resolved to devote himself to the defence and freedom of the Republic."

This address was received with some slight applause, but nothing worthy of remark. The hon representative withdrew to his place, and the incident concluded.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

M. Gent, who was lately elected Representative of the people at Avignon, has been shot in a duel by the Legitimist candidate.

An address, signed Raspail, has been piscarded throughout Paris, and crowds were collected round it at all the corners. In it he says. "72,000 voices protested in June against my impresonment. 67,000 voices declare my innoceance in September, and invest me with the inviolability of your representation. I wait the opening of my cachot to take the place you assign me." He exhorts the citizens not to attempt a combat, since, as their numbers are 9 to 1, they have no need to fight if they are united. He tells them to multiply their fraternal meetings throughout all France, not by the name of Clubs but by that of Electoral Meetings. Soon, he says, "everything will be done by election."

Pasis, Thursday-6) P. M.

The Condition of Frankfort.

he advices from Frankfort of the 21st instant state tranquility was entirely restored in the town, which

marching on Carlsruhe

The following Resolutions were afterward carried by

Defeat of the Republicans. The following letter, dated Stauffen, the 14th inst an-cances the complete defeat of the Republicans in the rand Duchy of Baden - This morning, at 6 o'clock, en Hoffman set out with two battalions, a squadron

The counsel engaged for the defence of Smith O'Brien ave after a long consultation, held in Dublin, decided hat it will not be expedient to summon Lord John

hat it will not be expedient to summon hord years.

The indulgence shown to Mr. Smith O'Brien has been, it said, somewhat lessened, in consequence of a combinate from one of his colleagues.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is visited daily by his wife and nother. His agent, Mr. Potter, is actively engaged in preparing for the defence of his client.

A notice has been served by him on Mr. Hodges, the invernment reporter, calling on him to produce on Mr.

for production.

The Freeman's Journal of Thursday contains the fol-

WHOLE NO. 2344.

had booked Mr. M'Manus at that port for a passage to America, under the name of Corcoran, has made appli-cation to the Government to be admitted to bail, and has had a reply informing him he will be put on trial for high treason at the next Cork assizes.

cheap and plentiful. This is no doubt caused in a great degree by the termination of harvest operations under rainer more favorable auspices than was expected, the comparatively tranquil state of Ireland, and additional orders arriving from the Continent. The Pacouck markets are in a more healthy state, a greater amount of business being transacted. BRANDFUPFS cannot be obtained on lower terms, but buyers operate with caution in consequences of the heavy stocks in the country, and the large quantities expected to arrive.

Provision Market.

An improved feeling has manifested itself in the Iron market, owing barge-orders executed in Pigs and flare for America, and although summes has not town so brisk, yet buyers seem to have rather more modescope. Sorott Pigs are firm at the for all No. 1, and do not see for market Nos. A far business has been done in Hails at 4.5 15s. and worked.

The Savannah Republican of Thursday, gives returns from all the Counties in Georgis but 13, and makes the Whig gain 750 on the vote for Governor last year, when Towns (L.F.) was elected by 1,229. If the Counties to be heard from vote as they did last year, the whole apparent Loco-Foco majority in the State would be only 580. Who fears that Old Zack will not beat down that majority when he comes in November!

The Charleston Courier, however, has a statement that the full returns in the Second District give Calhoun (Whig) 14 majority over Wellborn, (L.F.) whose election heretofore by about 70 majority was conceded. This would reduce the apparent majority in the State to 500. With such a result now, the Sacannah Republican well says:

could poll a larger vote for Clay.

The last accounts we have give Brown (W.)
1,000 majority for Governor, and reslect Cabell (W)
to Congress by about 500. The Legislature is also said
to be Whig in both branches, which gives us a Senator
of the United States in place of Mr. Westcott, whose
term is out in March next. [Baltimore Patriot.

NAPLES.

We have advices to the 16th inst. The submission of Catania, announced a few days ago, is not confirmed. A steamer arrived at Civita-Vecchia brought the intelligence of an armistice agreed to between Sicily and Naples, through the mediation of England and France. On the 16th a new collision took place between the two popular parties at Naples, and another was expected to take place on St. Januarius's day.

Suspension of Hostilities.

Advises from Palermo bring the important intelligence of a suspension of hostilities, through the summary intervention of England and France. The Cividano of the 14th, contains an official bulletin, stating that England and France having imposed an armistice on the king of Naples, and having required to know if the Steilan Government would agree thereto, on the understanding that it should not compromise the Steilan cause, the Government had replied in the affirmative, without, however, ceasing to arm, so as in any case to be better able to uphold the rights of the country. Let ters published in the French journals state that Messins and not been mined as at first reported, but the shells and the consequent fires had caused frightful ravages in that unfortunate city, and most of the houses were either damaged or destroyed. The quarter of the marine alone escapes the effects of the bombardment. The Nespolitans had 2000 killed and 1,200 wounded. The Sicilians, on their side, experienced cruel losses. The French steamer Pericles alone conveyed to Palermo 200 wounded belonging to the portion of the population of that city which had marched to the relief of of Messins.

Westchester Co .- Assembly : 2. HARVEY KIDD of Westchester. Free Soil Congressional Nomination.

XXIst District. (Schoharie, &c.)—Januz D. Han-

"This State is very sure for Taylor.

N. Y. Whig Nomination.

strength is not positive, but grows out of the de-

merits and sore divisions of his opponents. We

OTTOWA, III. Oct. 10.

wond, of Cherry Valley. WISCONSIN .- Hon. JAMES DUANE DOTY, Terri-

torial ex-Governor, has been nominated for Congress by the Cass party of the IIId (Northern) District. That nomination convinces us that Cassiam in Wisconsin is taking its jacket off for a flogging and isn't going to be disappointed DAVID WILMOT's majority in the XIIth

District of Pennsylvania is 4,000, and at least 2,000 over both his opponents. We do not recall a single instance in which a prominent advocate of Free Soil has come before the people and failed to receive a sim-

Hon. JAMES MONROE, we are informed, has concluded to decline the Whig nomination for Member of the present Congress in the Vith District, to flip the seat vacated by the decision of the House in the

B. S. WHITNEY, Esq. of this City address

ings. "Soon, he says, "everything will be done by election."

Another body, consisting of 677 insurgents, was sent off on the 28th to Havre.

Eight Socialists were arrested on the 27th, charged with conspiring against the life of Gen, Cavaignac.

It is said that there are 270,000 persons in Paris at the present moment receiving relief.

The Stone Camps, as they are termed, in Paris, are proceeding at a wonderful rate, the workmen never came at them. Those by which the Espianade of the invalides is covered, are now nearly roofed in, and the lar forward state. They are much needed, for the lar forward state. They are much needed, for the incompatible with the health of the soldiers.

On the 23d inst, the Prefect of Police gave a grand of the Republic on the 23d of September, 1792.—

Mr. Pennington, of Cork, who, it will be recollected, Mr. Pennington, of Cork, who, it will be recollected. ful condition? The question was natural; but with a clearer understanding of things he would not have ask ed it. The agitation will not stop, and ought not to stop, till all monopolies are abolished and a free field stop, till all monopolies are abolished and a free field opened to progress of every kind. As long as there are fetters on this people they will struggle to shake them off. Every new effort loosens the bonds some things, too, which claim and shall have attention. on the Constitution : M. Barrot had spoken M. Dupin contended that they must adapt the Gov-

A correspondent of the Dauly Ness, whose letter dated at Florence, on the leth last, says:

"News has come in this morning (official) that Luc is in full insurrection, and in the hands of the mobile to the same of the same

arge majorities.

In consideration of the Communication made to the Assembly by the Minister of Home Affairs, the National Assembly Resolves—I. To declare its full acquiescence in the measures taken by the imperial Ministry for the suppression of yesterday's riot, and for the preservation of order. 2. To give its active support to the Imperial Ministry may resort to for the consummation of German unity. A To vote its thanks, in the name of their Fatherland, to the troops of the Confederation for the devotion and temperance exhibited yeaterday, while fighting for the German cause.

The funeral of Prince Lichnowski, Gen. Von Auerswald, and the officers who died in the encounter with the insurgents, took place with great pump on the 21st. The losses in killed and wounded are estimated at three officers and two soldiers killed and forty two wounded. "News has come in this morning (official) that Lucos is in full insurrection, and in the bands of the mob-Why or wherefore is hard to conjecture, but unfortunately all the small towns in Italy have got an epidemic of this sort, and cannot be happy unless under a 'Provisional Government.' The 'people' have taken possession of the rallway station, pointing two 10-pounders in the direction of Pisa, to which the branch converges. The Leghorn Revolution is still unsubdued.— The rallway between Pisa and that from port is in abeyance. Both parties, the Government here and the 'Provisional' rulers there, sulk and do nothing."

Spirit of the Pledmontese.

Gen Hoffman set out with two battalions, a squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. Several bands of rebels were observed in the mountains between Stauffen and Heltenheim. Gen, Hoffman gave orders to attack them, but they fied to Stauffen, where they raised barricades and cut down the bridge over the Neumagen. The troops attacked in two columns one commanded by Gen, Hoffman, the other by Gen. Gelling. The rebels made an obstinate resistence, but were finally routed. The loss of the rebels was considerable.—Struve effected his escape. Sixty prisoners, and some thousand florins, have been captured. Spirit of the Piedmontese.

The Risergusesto of the 23d publishes an address, in English, to the British nation, signed by Vicentio Globerti, President to the Central Committee for the Promotion of the Italian Contendersoy. The attention of the British public is therein called to the Italian question; and after enumerating the various argument in favor of Italian Independence, and calling upon England not to be led back to the policy of 1819, the conclusion is as follows:

"We are armed yet. We are gathered together unbroken in spirits. One-half of our population homeless, hopeless. Fire and sword have done their utmost. We have little more to fear. We are inured to evil.—The world may deny us justice; but we are sure of our vengeance."

The Milas Gazetie, of the 22d, officially announces that the armistice concluded with Sardinia and expiring on the 21st, has been prolonged for 30 days more. There are hopes therefore, it adds, that a pacific arrangement of the differences existing between Austria and Sardinia will soon be agreed to. It also announces that negotiations with the Holy See are taking a pacific turn.

The Notional Societies, under the date of Turin, the 20d, states that Manin had had a meeting with 20 of the richest capitalists of that city, who had agreed, with 30 others, to take the loan of seven millions, by becoming guarantees for that amount of paper money, which the Government was to put in circulation.

The Freeman's Journal of Thursday contains the following from Clonmel:

"Several persons of rank and position will, it is understood, attend from England to give evidence on behalf of Mr. Smith O'Brien, in reference to the matters on which it was originally contemplated that Lord John Russell should be examined, but whose testimony will equally apply to the matters referred to, and thus obviate the necessity for requiring the personal attendance of the Fremier.

"The prisoners from Ballingarry and the collieries will be defended by Mr. Stoney O'Callaghan, barrister, who has specially arrived on their behalf." Major Gen. McDonald, with his aid-de-camp. Capt. McKenzie, arrived from Kilkenny at 2 o'clock, and will remain in town during the sittings of the Commission.

Lord Dudley Stuart has arrived in town, and has taken apartments at the Globe Hotel. It is said that "Lord Dadley Smart has arrived in town, and has taken apartments at the Globe Hote!. It is said that his arrival is in reference to the state trinia."

Mr. Smith O'Brien has undertaken to pay for competent legal sasistance for all the poor men who are to be tried, leaving the choice of individuals to themselves. It is said that his own counsel have great hope of gaining a favorable verdict on the strength of some technicalities, if not on the merrits of the case.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P. has arrived at Clonmel, where he will remain, it is expected, until after the trial of his brother.